

Law Enforcement News

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What They Are Saying:

"Alcohol at first releases tension, but if you drink enough it becomes a depressant. If you have an underlying depression, it makes it worse. What you have, then, is a panicking cop full of alcohol, depressed, with access to a weapon. Bad combination."

— Harley Stock, a police psychologist, on one of the factors in the growing number of police suicides. (9:2)

Peace of mind you can bank on

ATM placed in police station of tough Chicago area

In a grand experiment aimed at providing more banking services in economically blighted areas and increased security for customers, a Chicago bank has installed an automatic-teller machine in the safest 24-hour location imaginable: the lobby of a police station on the city's South Side.

A sign atop the cash machine reassures users that they can conduct their business with peace of mind. "Now you can feel secure withdrawing cash from an automatic-teller machine knowing it's police-protected 24 hours a day, seven days a week," it says.

Some argue that the installation of the cash machine in the lobby of the 7th District station in Chicago's Englewood section is a sad commentary on the times, but others perceive the machine as a symbol of

economic hope in an area that long ago fell victim to the scourges of poverty, crime and drugs.

"We need to begin to see other images around here other than poverty and crime," said Otis Monroe 3d, who heads the Monroe Foundation, a neighborhood training program. "We need to see investments. We need to feel as bankable as any other part of the city."

Monroe told The New York Times that his group came up with the idea of installing an ATM in the police station, and then asked the Marquette National Bank to cooperate in a six-month trial venture. The bank agreed, and installed the machine around Christmas.

The ATM has not drawn as many customers as the bank had hoped — falling about 550 short of the bank's goal of 1,000 transactions a month — but then not a lot of people know about it. Nor do many residents have much

use for an ATM. Nearly half of the residents of the Englewood section live below the Federal poverty level. With the unemployment rate in Englewood running over 30 percent, many residents subsist on welfare checks — and become targets for robbers.

Seventh District Cmdr. Ronnie Watson, who is a member of the Monroe Foundation's board of directors, said he plans to get the word out about the cash machine by having an electric sign placed outside the station. It will replace a banner that now hangs outside the facility. "This is what community policing is all about," he said of the experiment.

While some residents are grateful for the machine's presence, there are others, weary of the day-to-day battle against crime, who remain wary. "No matter where you are nowadays, you got to be on your guard every minute,"

said Shawna Jackson, who was mugged several months ago after using a cash machine a few miles from Englewood. The mugger fled with \$100, said Jackson, who was uninjured but left shaken by the incident.

Cities nationwide have been pressuring banks to make ATM's safer for customers. In 1992, New York City approved one of the toughest ATM safety measures in the nation, despite vehement opposition from the banking industry. [See LEN, Oct. 15, 1992.] In Tucson, Ariz., and Oakland, Calif., banks have installed red panic buttons that can be used by customers to call police in an emergency. [See LEN, July/August 1993.] And in Los Angeles, the City Council recently approved a plan to install 30 cash machines in police station lobbies.

Floridians are scared, and lawmakers reach for variety of responses to crime

The perception among many Florida residents is that crime, particularly violent crime, is out of control. That view, however well founded — and recent state figures suggest a declining crime rate — has prompted lawmakers to play a spiraling round of "Can you top this?" with crime legislation, proposing a number of strident measures that would toughen penalties against juveniles, including permitting the execution of children convicted of murder, and targeting repeat sex offenders.

In one graphic example, the Florida Senate on March 30 approved legislation that would give judges the authority to order the chemical castration of twice-convicted rapists, by prescribing a synthetic female hormone to curb their sex drive.

The bill has yet to be considered by the state House of Representatives — and may not be, since the Legislature's session was due to end in early April. But its inclusion on the legislative agenda indicates just how seriously the lawmakers are taking public worries

about crime.

The action comes even as the Florida Department of Law Enforcement reported a slight dip in crime last year. The FDLE said this month that violent crime increased by a nearly insignificant 0.4 percent in 1993, while overall crime fell by 1 percent. That's the lowest crime rate recorded in Florida since 1985, according to the department.

The FDLE added, however, that crime is disproportionately affecting the state's youths, both as perpetrators and victims. In 1993, there were 87,647 juvenile arrests in the state, including 212 for murder, compared to 156 juvenile

murder arrests in 1992. And last year, 92,302 juveniles were victims of crime. They accounted for 13 percent of the victims in the 112,585 domestic violence cases counted by the state.

"Juveniles not only are committing more crimes, they are also falling victim to this violence in an increasing manner," said FDLE Commissioner Tim Moore. "Tragically, in many cases we find children are victimizing children."

The Legislature has been eager to respond to the increasing involvement of juveniles in crime. One measure that is expected to win approval before

adjournment would allow the execution of convicted murderers as young as 14 years old. It is the toughest of several proposals aimed at lawless youth, which also include prosecuting children as adults — regardless of age — after they had been incarcerated in juvenile detention facilities three times for felonies. The proposal is essentially a juvenile version of the "three strikes and you're out" laws gaining popular support around the United States, but which have been approved only in Washington and California.

"The public demands this, and we're

Continued on Page 5

Seattle seeks an ounce of prevention in domestic cases

Seattle officials this month took a giant step toward enhancing the police response to domestic violence, unveiling a new training program that includes a guide to model operating procedures, as well as in-service and academy curriculums that will be made available to every law enforcement agency in Washington state.

The Family Violence Law Enforcement Training Project was developed jointly by the Seattle Office for Women's Rights and the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission, with the help of a \$72,000 Federal grant.

"This training program will help law enforcement to deal more effectively with domestic violence across the state," Seattle Mayor Norm Rice said at a March 10 press conference. "This program will help save lives, it will help to provide better services for

victims and surer punishment for batterers, and it will help to break the cycle of violence from one generation to the next."

Rice said the seriousness of the problem is borne out by the 17,000 calls that Seattle police received last year from women reporting domestic-violence incidents, which claimed four lives. He said Seattle will spend over \$5 million this year to respond to domestic violence, including law enforcement, prosecution, court costs, community advocacy and education programs and treatment programs for batterers and their victims.

Domestic violence also traumatizes children, Rice said, leading some youngsters to see violence as an acceptable way to settle disputes. "Experts say that domestic violence is a major cause of the violence we see throughout our society — a child that grows up in a

violent household is far more likely to become violent themselves," he said.

The project will provide three new resources, on a voluntary basis, to every law enforcement agency in the state. It includes a guide to model operating procedures in domestic violence incidents that will help law enforcement examine their options and hone their response to the problem. The guide covers such topics as initial police response, officer safety, investigation, arrest guidelines, victim assistance, liability issues and ongoing training.

The project has developed a comprehensive training curriculum, including an educational video that will be shown to the 500 to 600 recruits who pass through the Washington State Academy each year. In addition, a one-day, in-service training curriculum has been developed for use at the state's 23 regional and satellite training centers.

Around the Nation

Northeast



CONNECTICUT — The state will expand a methadone program in Hartford and hire minibuses to take addicts to clinics in Massachusetts. Reports that thousands were being spent for taxis to take addicts to out-of-state clinics set off a public furor. [See LEN, March 15, 1994.]

Inmates of a cell block at the high-security Walker Reception and Special Management Unit went on a rampage this month after an electronic glitch temporarily freed them from their cells. No injuries were reported, although the inmates broke a plexiglass window and ripped a mailbox from a wall. The 45 prisoners had been transferred to the Walker facility from other institutions because of bad behavior.

MARYLAND — Cheaper and more potent heroin appears to be responsible for a 50-percent jump in the number of heroin-related deaths in Baltimore last year, when 314 heroin deaths were recorded.

State Police have reported a 6-percent increase in murder statewide, while rape and car theft decreased. In 1993, 634 murders were reported, compared to 596 the year before. Most murders were committed in Baltimore or Prince George's County.

MASSACHUSETTS — A retired minister who had crusaded against drug abuse died of a heart attack this month when a Boston SWAT team mistakenly raided his apartment in search of drug dealers. The Rev. Accelyne Williams, 75, died 45 minutes after police stormed his apartment, chased him into his bedroom and handcuffed him. The team had apparently been given confusing information about the layout of the building from an informer. Police Commissioner Paul Evans formally apologized to Williams' family at a press conference, and ordered an investigation of the incident.

A robbery victim charged last month that a Norwell police officer made ugly, racist remarks while working with her on a sketch of the suspect. In addition, Kimberly Baker claims that Norwell Police Chief David Nichols was rude to her and refused to release a copy of her police report so that she would not have to pay for calls made by the robbers on her cellular phone. The incident is under investigation by the Plymouth County Sheriff's Department.

NEW JERSEY — Howard Caesar, the Newark teen-ager who stirred up controversy two years ago when he was shot and seriously wounded by a Newark police officer, was arraigned this month in connection with a crime spree that allegedly included a carjacking, two shootings, multiple robberies and the ramming of a police cruiser. Caesar has filed a \$50-million lawsuit against the city and its Police Department stemming from the 1992 shooting.

The Hell's Angels motorcycle club filed suit in Newark last month, accusing police of harassing them on highways, beating them and stealing club insignia.

Kevin Aquino, the Manalapan teenager accused of killing the 6-year-old daughter of family friends last month, had served a year's probation for molesting three children in 1991, according to a judge. The news outraged friends and neighbors who felt that Aquino had been treated too leniently by the criminal justice system. Aquino is now charged with the murder of Amanda Wengert, who was kidnapped from her home while her parents attended a party for Aquino's parents.

Port Authority police officials were admonished this month for not allowing two bomb-sniffing Labrador retrievers to relieve themselves for up to 16 hours at a stretch while in indoor pens. The dogs are housebroken and will not go indoors. The Port Authority has promised to set up temporary outdoor runs for the dogs until a \$20,000 kennel can be built.

A 4-year-old boy was found dead this month, hung by a belt from his apartment door by youths who had allegedly burglarized the child's East Orange home. Anthony Maham, 17, and a cousin, 16, were arrested for the murder of Terrell Edmondson, who had been left alone for more than seven hours by his mother, Nicole Edmondson, while she attended college classes. It is unclear whether the youths hung Terrell from the door to detain him while they ransacked the apartment or whether they meant to kill him.

NEW YORK — Harrison Police Chief Albert Klein was suspended without pay this month in what one town official called an act of political vengeance. Klein, 64, was suspended one day after a new Police Commission chairman was named by Town Supervisor Philip Marraccini. Marraccini's brother, Anthony, a Harrison police officer, had been wrongly accused of misconduct in 1992 and successfully won a civil rights suit against the town. According to town trustee Bruno Strati, the suspension of Klein is a "payback" for the charges leveled against Officer Marraccini. Strati also claims that he and Patrick Vetere, another trustee, were ousted from the Police Commission by the Town Supervisor and have been kept in the dark about town proceedings. The new commission chairman, Carmine Motto, a former deputy commissioner of public safety in White Plains, said the suspension of Klein was the only item on the agenda he was handed on his first day in office.

The New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association was angered this month by a grand jury's failure to return first-degree murder charges against the two suspects in the murder of Officer Sean McDonald. Although no explanation has been given as to why only basic felony-murder charges were brought against Javier Miranda, 27, and Rodolfo Rodriguez, 20, witnesses suggest that there was some question over who the gunman was in the March 16 murder. An inability to pinpoint the actual shooter would make it hard to prove that the gunman knew he was killing an officer in the line of duty, a requirement for a first-degree murder charge. McDonald was shot four times when he interrupted a robbery in progress.

Rye Police Commissioner Anthony J. Schembri is stepping down from the

post he has held for 13 years to become New York City's Correction Commissioner. The 51-year-old Schembri, who was the inspiration for the popular TV show, "The Commish," will succeed Catherine M. Abate. Schembri previously served as deputy inspector general of the city's Correction Department from 1978 to 1980. While he is credited with applying innovative policies during his tenure in Rye, Schembri also faces a lawsuit by a former sergeant who accused the Chief of slapping him. Last year, Rye police officers voted no-confidence in his leadership.

A grand jury this month voted not to indict five New York City police officers in the death of an epileptic prisoner who died in police custody last year. While a medical examiner's report ruled the death of Johnnie Cromartie a homicide, with a police beating as a contributing factor, the grand jury found the officers' to be justifiable.

A plan by New York City Mayor Rudolph Giuliani to merge the city's three biggest police forces is being opposed by top officials of the New York City Transit Authority. Merging transit police with city and housing police, they say, will weaken the force and lead to an increase in subway crime. [See LEN, Feb. 28, 1994.]

New York prosecutors and law enforcement officials warn that thousands of felony drug cases will be reduced to misdemeanors or dismissed if legislative action is not taken to remedy a decision by the state Court of Appeals requiring prosecutors to prove that a defendant knew the weight of the drug he is charged with selling.

New York City police and correctional officials are planning strategies aimed at avoiding a surge in prison crowding when a policy of arresting "quality of life" offenders goes into effect this spring. Prison levels in city jails are currently said to be at their lowest in recent memory, but Mayor Rudolph Giuliani is planning to cut some 900 correction officer jobs by 1997 and not build any new jails.

A plan to let residents in one of New York City's most dangerous neighborhoods have a hand in fighting crime has been devised by the Grand Council of Guardians, a black police organization, and several other groups. The plan calls for tax incentives for police officers who move into the area, a curfew for teen-agers, the hiring of a community manager to act as liaison between the community and the precinct captain, encouraging teens to become trained civilian observers of police operations, and the establishment of a community court that would sentence nonviolent offenders to community service.

Twenty-one percent of students in the state say they carried a weapon to school last year, with 2 percent saying they had taken a gun to school within a month prior to being questioned in a survey of more than 12,000 students, teachers, administrators and parents. Nearly 10 percent of students statewide and 16 percent of those in New York City said they skipped school because they did not feel safe. The survey said 3,549 weapons were confiscated during the 1992-1993 school year, including 327 guns and 2,401 knives. Twenty percent of students and 8 percent of

teachers said they had been assaulted at least once during the school year.

The New York City Police Department's 2,400 rookie officers will be working rotating day-night shifts instead of steady tours as part of pilot program to test increased productivity. A study of the department's steady-tour schedule found that the system created "cliques" among officers who regularly worked together.

The New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association is opposed to a plan that would give the Police Commissioner broad powers in disciplining rogue officers. A City Council bill backed by Mayor Rudolph Giuliani would allow Commissioner William Bratton to demote errant officers, suspend them for up to a year, or fine them \$25,000. PBA chief counsel James Lysaght, however, called the bill "overkill," saying that the commissioner already had extraordinary power.

The state's highest court this month unanimously endorsed the investigative and evidentiary use of DNA testing. The 5-0 ruling by the Court of Appeals grew out of a challenge to DNA evidence used in a murder case during the 1980's, when the technique was still in its infancy. While the court found that DNA testing is generally reliable and upheld the conviction of George Wesley for the rape and murder of a 79-year-old woman in 1987, the judges split on the question of whether the procedure was accepted as reliable by the scientific community in 1988 and 1989, the time of Wesley's trial.

PENNSYLVANIA — John Stanfa, the reputed Philadelphia organized-crime boss, was arrested along with 11 underlings this month, in what officials describe as a major blow against one of the nation's most violent Mafia families. Stanfa was indicted on charges of kidnapping, extortion, loansharking, gambling and arson. The indictment also charges that Stanfa ordered others to commit murder.

Firearms-related injuries in Philadelphia jumped by 179 percent from 1987 to 1990, according to a study by the Journal of the American Medical Association. In addition, the study found that 31 percent of hospital emergency-room admissions were for injuries from violence, and that 94.3 percent of men ages 20 to 29 were injured at least once.

Gov. Robert Casey and Teresa Heinz, widow of U.S. Senator John Heinz, urged lawmakers last month to approve legislation banning 45 types of assault weapons. The proposal would also ban ownership of assault weapons by anyone under 21.

Two FBI agents were wounded and at least one drug suspect was killed during a shootout in North Philadelphia March 16. An FBI spokesman said four agents and a police officer were following four suspects in a car when the suspects stopped and opened fire. The agents shot back. Two suspects were wounded and a fourth was in custody.

VERMONT — Montpelier Police Chief Douglas Hoyt will serve as acting chief of Northfield until a full-time replacement can be found. The Northfield chief and three other officers were arrested earlier this month.

Southeast



ALABAMA — Lucius Amerson, the state's first black sheriff, died this month at age 60. He served as Macon County sheriff from 1967 to 1987.

ARKANSAS — Damien Wayne Echols, 19, of West Memphis, was sentenced to death this month for the sexual mutilation murders of three 8-year-old boys last May. Charles Jason Baldwin, 16, of Marion, was sentenced to life in prison without parole for the crimes, and Jessie Lloyd Misskelley Jr., 18, also of Marion, was sentenced to life plus 40 years.

FLORIDA — The king of St. Petersburg's crack cocaine trade faces a life sentence after a jury found him guilty this month on 10 counts including racketeering, running a continuing criminal enterprise, and conspiracy to distribute crack cocaine. According to law enforcement officials, Ronald "Romeo" Mathis, 35, sold an estimated \$300,000 worth of crack per week. Using police scanners and walkie-talkies to monitor police activity, Mathis and his organization controlled about 80 percent of the city's crack trade.

The Senate has approved a bill barring state prisons from buying cable TV, renting movies or purchasing other entertainment equipment for inmates. Last year approximately \$2.7 million was spent on inmate entertainment and recreation.

The state Supreme Court ruled this month that youths under the age of 16 cannot be executed. The decision spares the life of Jerome Allen, 15, who helped rob and murder a gas station attendant in 1990.

A German tourist found the decomposing corpse of an unidentified woman under his mattress in a Miami hotel this month. The number of tourists visiting Florida has declined by 7.6 percent this year in the wake of nine tourist deaths in 1993.

GEORGIA — The Senate has approved a bill proposed by Gov. Zell Miller that would send twice-convicted felons to prison for life. [See LEN, Feb. 14, 1994.]

A seven-month undercover probe in Ashburn led to the arrest of 30 people this month for street-level drug sales.

NORTH CAROLINA — A search of state prison records and teacher certification records in Charlotte has revealed that 11 teachers and one principal are ex-convicts. The crimes included rape, child molestation and assault with a deadly weapon.

LOUISIANA — Opelousas police last month found in an empty house a bullet-riddled silhouette target with Police Chief Larry Caillier's name on it.

The death of another suspect while in police custody this month has prompted Jefferson Parish Sheriff Harry Lee to assign an extra black deputy to a high-crime minority neighborhood in Gretna. An autopsy done on carjacking suspect Rene Alexander ruled out beat-

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ing as the cause of death. Earlier this month a drug suspect died while in police custody, and an autopsy reported no signs of abuse.

Iberia Parish Sheriff Errol Romero said this month that despite visits from the Treasury Department, he still will not conduct background checks on prospective gun purchasers as required by the Brady Law. Romero said he lacks the manpower.

SOUTH CAROLINA — A report by the state Education Department on crime problems in the state's schools says that while burglary, vandalism, aggravated assault and kidnapping incidents have declined, there has been a slight increase in incidents involving weapons

Nine Lexington County sheriffs are suing for higher overtime pay, claiming that the way in which they are compensated for overtime gives them less than other county employees.

TENNESSEE — Thousands of dollars in cash and over 200 video poker machines were seized this month by the FBI and the Tennessee Bureau of Investigation in an eight-county raid.

The 1,220 guns collected in Memphis during a recent food-for-guns swap will be melted down and sold to a steel mill for use on bridges, buildings and other structures.

A bill that would allow handguns to be used for self-defense -- even by convicted felons -- was approved this month by the state Senate. The original bill proposed by Senator Steve Cohen called for all weapons, even flamethrowers and grenade launchers, to be included under the legislation.

VIRGINIA — The conviction of a man serving 20 years for the strangulation murder of his wife was overturned this month by a Federal appeals court. The court found insufficient evidence to convict William Evans-Smith for killing his wife, Barbara, at their Loudoun County farm in 1985.



Midwest

ILLINOIS — A seven-year veteran of the Three Rivers Police Department has filed a \$1-million lawsuit against the City and several of its officials, charging that he suffers residual psychological and emotional scars from his attempts to return to duty. Michael Costello, whose dismissal in 1991 was overturned in arbitration, claims he suffered harassment at the hands of Chief Kenneth Baker and Det. Earl Stark when he tried to report for work after clearance by two psychologists for a stress-related problem. Costello said Baker and Stark heaped vicious verbal abuse on him at the police station, forced him to sit in a chair and guard the office, derided both him and his wife, and placed "help wanted" ads in his in-basket.

Timothy Lonergan, a 52-year-old proponent of community policing, has been named Police Chief of South Barrington. A former commander with the

Rolling Meadows police force, Lonergan said that while his new department is located in an affluent area, crime awareness, community involvement and crime prevention are still critical issues.

A Federal lawsuit was filed this month against the McHenry County Sheriff's Department, charging the agency with discrimination in the hiring and promotion of female employees. In addition, the agency is accused by the U.S. Justice Department of creating and condoning an atmosphere hostile to female workers. Female correction officers were subjected to "sexually explicit and vulgar language," and forced to submit to "unwelcome physical conduct of a sexual nature." The charges by the Justice Department dovetail with a complaint filed against the Police Department by three female correction officers last year in Federal court.

Tinley Park police are investigating whether a man who followed two teenage boys home this month is the serial rapist who has been assaulting young males since last August. The description that the two boys gave police matches the one provided by a 16-year-old, who described his attacker as a Hispanic man in his 20's, about 6-feet tall and weighing about 175 pounds.

A Republican crime package introduced in the House this month would allow gang members to be evicted from public housing and ban death-row inmates from appealing their convictions to the state.

The Rev. Jethro Gayles, a crusader against drugs and violence, was found stabbed to death in his storefront church in Chicago earlier this month.

MICHIGAN — The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has concluded that the death of Southfield Public Safety Director Jerry Tobin last November was a result of contaminated blood he received during hip-replacement surgery. Although Tobin, 59, donated three pints of his own blood for the operation, a fourth was needed. That blood apparently contained Yersinia bacteria, which can become toxic after incubating for several weeks. Since it was discovered 15 years ago, only 18 instances of complications from Yersinia bacteria have been reported nationwide.

OHIO — Springfield Township Police Chief Paul Huffman retired this month after a 34-year law enforcement career. A member of the township police for 26 years, Huffman became chief in 1987. Assistant Chief David Heimpold will succeed Huffman, who plans to move to Rotunda, Fla., with his wife and family.

WEST VIRGINIA — A new law increases to 15 years the length of time that must be served before a first-degree murder convict can be paroled. The law also increases the maximum sentence for second-degree murder to 40 years from 18, and the maximum sentence for voluntary manslaughter to 15 years from five.

State troopers were issued pepper gas this month to be used as a non-lethal weapon. [See LEN, May 15, Oct. 15, 1993.]



Plains States

KANSAS — The head of a privately financed anti-crime task force endorsed a plan for an experimental boot camp last month. William I. Koch, head of the William I. Koch Commission on Crime Reduction and Prevention, said he envisions operating an educational institution for at-risk children for five years to determine the efficacy of the plan.

State representatives may wind up voting for the Senate version of a death penalty bill instead of their own initiative, which authorizes the death penalty for more types of murders. The Senate measure creates a crime of capital murder and would specify execution for certain types of premeditated murder such as the killing of a police officer or a rape victim. Gov. Joan Finney, a death-penalty opponent, said she would not sign the bill but would allow it to become law without her signature, because most Kansans favor it.

NEBRASKA — A proposed ordinance that would have held parents responsible for crimes committed by their children was defeated by the Omaha City Council this month by a 3-2 vote. The bill, sponsored by Councilman Joe Friend, was comparable to other parental responsibility laws nationwide in that it would have imposed fines and required enrollment in a parent training class or community service.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Residents of Belle Fourche were warned this month about accepting counterfeit bills after a phony \$100 bill turned up at a local bank. The bill was intercepted by a teller who noticed that it was darker than normal and had a crooked serial number.



Southwest

ARIZONA — Residents of Nogales are less than sympathetic toward the youngsters they refer to as "tunnel rats," children as young as 6 who live in the drainage tunnels and ditches that run between the city and Nogales, Mexico. The children, residents say, are thieves and beggars, and local police say that as many as 10 children a day are arrested on suspicion of burglary, robbery or assault. Health officials fear that the children may be spreading cholera, hepatitis and tuberculosis from untreated sewage water.

Responding to a challenge to the Brady Law filed by Graham County Sheriff Richard Mack, the U.S. Justice Department said in a legal brief filed this month that the background checks on handgun buyers required by the law can be overlooked if other duties are more pressing.

COLORADO — The North Capitol Hill section of Denver was rated as the

city's most crime-ridden neighborhood for the fourth straight year, according to statistics released this month. It was one of 16 Denver areas that showed a 10-percent overall increase in crime over the year before. North Capitol Hill came in first in reported sexual assaults and robberies, second in larcenies and auto thefts, third in aggravated assaults and arsons, and fourth in homicides.

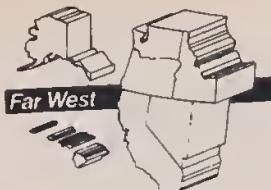
Michael Gitzen, 23, was killed in Aurora this month when a gun discharged in a community college firearms training class. The class, taught by a police officer, was held at the Aurora Police Training Academy.

Addresses and street names are being assigned to buildings in preparation for the Aurora police taking over crime control at Lowry Air Force Base in May. The buildings have no addresses.

NEW MEXICO — A dawn-to-dusk Border Patrol blockade along the Mexican border has caused a drop of 20 percent in walk-ins deliveries at Memorial Medical Center in Las Cruces where the walk-ins made up 40 percent of all births at the facility's First Step Clinic.

The state Supreme Court this month broadened the range of damages that juries can award to family members whose loved ones have been injured or killed. Under the ruling, a spouse may now sue for loss of companionship.

UTAH — The Provo Police Department adopted a policy last month that bars officers from asking to see alien-registration cards. Latinos complained that police were doing the work of immigration agents.



Far West

CALIFORNIA — A man fired from a Los Angeles electronics company after two weeks for unsatisfactory performance returned to the firm and shot and killed three workers before taking his own life. The unidentified assailant was described as an Asian in his 30's. All of his victims were also said to be Asian.

An FBI task force was formed this month in San Francisco to pool data on a decade's worth of unsolved child abductions.

San Francisco Police Officer Francis Hogue was charged this month with forcing an employee of a massage parlor to perform oral sex or else face arrest on an outstanding warrant.

Inglewood police have arrested 28 juveniles since a curfew took effect this month. Between the hours of 10 P.M. and 6 A.M., Sundays through Thursdays, minors must be accompanied by parents or guardians or have a specific destination.

Two reputed gang members were arrested March 30 in the murders of two Japanese students in Los Angeles during a carjacking. Takuma Ito and Go Matsuura, both 19, were shot to death at a San Pedro parking lot by a gunman who then stole Ito's 1994

Honda Civic. The murders provoked an international furor, and prompted several Japanese firms to start offering tourists a calling card that allows them to speak — through a translator — to law enforcement officers throughout the country.

In the wake of the murders of two Japanese students this month [see above], the Los Angeles Police Protective League has taken down the provocative billboards that were part of a ploy to draw attention to a contractual dispute between the organization and the city. The billboards show a masked man lying in wait as an unsuspecting woman heads for her car, and proclaim, "Warning: This Can Be You Without the Police Dept." While police officials maintain that the billboards were inappropriate after the murders, a spokesman for the Police Protective League said they were removed after Mayor Richard Riordan made concessions on seniority and promotional issues.

Residents of rural Modoc County are protesting the release of convicted serial rapist Melvin Carter to serve his three-year parole in the area. Carter, 48, served half of a 25-year sentence after pleading no contest in 1982 to 23 counts of rape, assault, burglary and attempted burglary. Carter will spend his entire parole in a minimum-security prison camp and will be allowed to leave only if accompanied by a guard. Carter will also wear an electronic monitoring device, have a 25-mile limit on his travel, and have no leaves from his residence for longer than 12 hours, among other restrictions. The conditions were imposed in part for Carter's own safety, as residents, who are increasingly arming themselves, have predicted that the convict will be in danger in Modoc County.

HAWAII — Thirty parolees in Honolulu have agreed to undergo acupuncture to help cure their drug addiction, according to the Hawaii Parole Authority. The procedure involves sticking four needles into the ear.

OREGON — Russell Obremski, 49, was charged with sexually assaulting a 4-year-old girl this month in Eugene. Obremski, a multiple murderer and rapist, was released 4 months ago from prison.

WASHINGTON — State Attorney General Christine Gregoire asked the U.S. Supreme Court this month to lift its stay of execution for triple murderer Charles Campbell. The stay was granted when Campbell challenged hanging as a means of legal execution. If the stay is lifted, Campbell could be executed within 40 days.

Washington Citizens for Justice proposed a referendum in March that would add five years to the prison sentence of anyone who uses a gun to commit a crime and expands crimes that merit the death penalty.

Samuel Lee Page Jr., 45, last month became the first man to be convicted under the state's new "three strikes and you're out" law. Page, who pleaded guilty in King County to a foiled kidnapping and to stealing \$40 at knifepoint, declined to test the law's constitutionality. Washington voters approved the law last November in a referendum.

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CRIME, DRUGS & PUBLIC ORDER

John Jay College of Criminal Justice
June 12 - June 18, 1994 - New York City

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Federal File

A roundup of criminal justice developments at the Federal level.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

The FBI will no longer discriminate in its personnel practices against gays and lesbians, under the terms of a lawsuit settlement approved March 22 by a Federal judge in San Francisco. The terms of the settlement, which had been tentatively reached in December, were incorporated into guidelines sent to all FBI field offices on March 2 by FBI Director Louis J. Freeh. The guidelines stipulate that homosexual conduct is no longer considered misconduct. Homosexual and heterosexual activity will be viewed equally when relevant to the investigation of an employee or applicant. The lawsuit in which the settlement was reached had been filed by Frank Buttino, a former FBI agent who asserted that he was dismissed in 1990 because he is gay. [See LEN, Oct. 31, 1993.] The settlement also awards Buttino cash damages, legal costs, and a pension when he turns 62.

A supervisor in the bureau's Orange County, Calif., office reportedly faces dismissal after being accused in a Federal lawsuit of sexually harassing two female agents. John Carpenter, a 20-year FBI veteran who headed a white-collar crime unit, was ordered to vacate his office earlier this month, after FBI officials determined that there were grounds for moving ahead with dismissal proceedings, according to The Los Angeles Times. The lawsuit, filed on March 11 by Boni Carr Alduenda, 40, and Heather Power-Anderson, 38, is believed to be the first sexual harassment suit filed against the FBI by women still employed as agents. Alduenda, an agent since 1988, and Power-Anderson, an agent since 1984, charge that Carpenter repeatedly grabbed and fondled them at work and made lewd remarks to them. The women go on to assert that they were harassed and intimidated by FBI officials after they complained about Carpenter's actions.

Justice Department

Associate Attorney General Webster Hubbell, a former law partner of Hillary Rodham Clinton, announced his resignation as DoJ's third-ranking official March 14, citing the need to devote full time to a dispute with his former Little Rock law firm over expenses and billing. Hubbell is also under scrutiny for his role in aspects of the Whitewater controversy currently dogging the Clintons. President Clinton accepted Hubbell's resignation "with profound sadness and regret" but added that he believed Hubbell "made the right decision." Attorney General Janet Reno named Deputy Solicitor General William Bryson, a 16-year DoJ veteran, to serve as acting associate attorney general.

House of Representatives

Representative Ron Wyden (D-Ore.) introduced legislation March 16 that would make it a felony to bring a gun into a public housing project where residents have voted to restrict them. To put such a restriction into effect, at least 10 percent of a project's residents would have to endorse a petition to hold a referendum, which then must be certified by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Residents who own guns would be required to register them with the local housing authority in order to keep them at home. Possession of an unauthorized firearm on the premises would be punishable by up to five years in prison. Residents who violate the law would be subject to eviction. HUD Secretary Henry Cisneros said he feels banning guns from public housing "is the proper direction."

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Criminals are increasingly likely to be armed with handguns, according to a report released last month as part of BJS's National Crime Victimization Survey. Offenses committed with pistols and revolvers rose from 9.2 percent of all crimes in 1979 to 12.7 percent in 1992, the report said. From 1987 to 1992, the report added, the annual number of violent crimes involving firearms averaged approximately 858,000 per year. Twenty-three percent of state prisoners who used guns in the commission of their crimes and who had previous criminal records bought their weapons from retail outlets, the report said.

Federal trial courts release about 62 percent of all felony defendants pending trial, BJS reported last month. Three percent of those released are subsequently rearrested for a new offense, the bureau noted, and another 3 percent fail to show up in court. The BJS study found that Federal courts release 43 percent of all defendants charged with a violent crime, and 82 percent of property-crime defendants. [The report, "Pretrial Release of Federal Felony Defendants," is document NCJ-145322 from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Call (800) 732-3277 for single copies.]

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Immigration officials have begun cracking down on "paper factories" that crank out spurious claims for political asylum for immigrants. Officials estimate that of the 150,000 asylum applications received by INS each year, at least one-third are phony — generated in bulk by lawyers and others preying on immigrant neighborhoods. Many undocumented immigrants have learned that applying for political asylum — often by furnishing fictional accounts of persecution and torture — will enable them to obtain temporary work permits and stay for years as their asylum claims hang in legal limbo.

Border Patrol

A blockade by the Border Patrol along a 20-mile stretch of the Mexican border near El Paso, Texas, is credited with a sharp turnaround in crime in the area. Since the operation began last Sept. 19, officials say, crime in El Paso is down by 10 percent compared to the same period one year earlier, and auto thefts are down by 24 percent. Arrests of undocumented workers have decreased by 73 percent. Doris Meissner, Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, praised the blockade as "an extraordinarily successful innovation" that she wants to "maintain...and propagate...in other places throughout the border."

Killers expand the 'pantheon of infamy'

A recent cover story in New York City's leading weekly alternative newspaper profiled "People Who Love Serial Killers." A few months ago, a trendy Manhattan nightclub auctioned paintings by John Wayne Gacy, the Chicago serial killer who is scheduled to be executed in May for the murders of more than 30 boys and young men. T-shirts featuring the penetrating stare of Charles Manson have become hot fashion statements among some youth. Jeffrey Dahmer, Milwaukee's notorious cannibal-killer, has reportedly received thousands of dollars in donations and fan mail from admirers.

Clearly, some serial killers — their exploits recounted in stomach-turning detail in an endless stream of true-crime books, articles and television interviews — seem to have been elevated to the unlikely status of modern-day folk icons. And, as the following newsbriefs show, several other alleged serial killers await their induction into this pantheon of infamy.

A surprise plea of guilty

Gainesville, Fla. — A jury recommended March 24 that Danny Harold Rolling, the confessed killer of five Gainesville college students, be sentenced to die in the state's electric chair for his crimes.

Alachua County Circuit Judge Stan R. Morris is expected to make the final decision on Rolling's fate on April 20. Rolling appeared before Morris on March 29 to plead for leniency, during a hearing in which family members of the victims were given the opportunity to address the court. "I regret with all of my heart what my hand has done," a contrite Rolling said.

The jury was empaneled to decide Rolling's fate in a penalty-phase proceeding that began last month after Rolling pleaded guilty to all charges against him. Under Florida law, a simple majority of seven jurors was needed to recommend the death penalty, but in the Rolling case, all 12 jurors — nine women and three men — agreed that Rolling should be executed for the sex-mutilation murders of four women and one man in August 1990.

In late March, Shreveport, La., police positively linked Rolling to a 1990 triple-slaying in that city, but the likelihood of a Florida death sentence makes it doubtful that he will ever stand trial in that case.

Rolling, the 39-year-old son of a Shreveport, La., police officer, stunned a packed Gainesville courtroom Feb. 15 when he pleaded guilty to three rapes and three burglaries, in addition to the five killings. It was an abrupt turnaround by Rolling, who had maintained his innocence since being charged with the slayings in January 1991.

Rick Parker, the Alachua County public defender who represented Rolling, had attempted to portray his client as suffering from multiple personalities, one of whom actually carried out the slayings. Had the jury believed the defense, Rolling could have been found legally insane, thus avoiding the death penalty.

Parker said Rolling decided to admit to the crimes in an effort "to do the right thing." Rolling "emphasized his concern for the crime victims' families in reaching this decision," Parker said.

Did police slip up on killer?

Charlotte, N.C. — A crack addict who admitted to strangling at least 10 female acquaintances during a 20-month period was charged March 13 with 10 counts of murder, amid charges that police failed to link the killings because the victims were poor black women.

The suspect, Henry Louis Wallace, 28, is said to be a drifter who settled in Charlotte about three years ago. He was charged with the homicides after he led police to the body of one of the victims. Wallace is a suspect in four other murders dating to 1990, including one in his hometown of Barnwell, N.C., and police said he could be charged with more killings.

Four of the 10 killings reportedly occurred after Wallace had been released following his Feb. 4 arrest by Charlotte police on a shoplifting charge. At the time of the arrest, Wallace had an outstanding warrant from Washington state for violating probation for a second-degree burglary conviction. Police apparently released Wallace after the shoplifting arrest without conducting a computer check that would have revealed his criminal background.

Wallace reportedly moved to Charlotte shortly after being accused of rape and criminal sexual misconduct in Rock Hill, S.C. In that case, he was released on his own recognizance on the same day he was charged, then moved to Charlotte, where he began a series of jobs at fast-food restaurants. Some of his victims were co-workers or lived in Wallace's neighborhood.

Some residents have accused police of failing to investigate possible links between the slayings because the victims were poor and black. "These were common, everyday, hard-working individuals," said Dee Sumpter, whose daughter, Shawna Hawk, was among the victims. "They weren't prominent people with social-economic status. They weren't special. And they were black."

Police apologized for not linking the murders sooner, explaining that the cases differed enough from each other that similarities were not initially identified. "When you look at them as a group of 10, it appears we missed something," said Deputy Police Chief L.R. Snider. "But when you look at each one closely, a common suspect does not jump out."

Police did not realize the killings were related, Snider added, until Wallace volunteered the information.

'Serial killer, pedophile, rattlesnake'

Estill Fork, Ala. — Assisted by FBI agents and cadaver-sniffing dogs, searchers this month continued to dig for bodies at a remote mountain hideaway belonging to a man police say is a suspect in the unsolved deaths of at least 15 victims from six states.

The search, which is being conducted on 40 acres of land on Garrett Mountain in northeast Alabama that is owned by Frank Potts, 50, has already yielded the remains of 19-year-old Robert Jines, an Indianapolis native who disappeared in 1989. Jines and his girlfriend reportedly met Potts in Florida and went to Alabama with him. Jines' girlfriend, Bobbie Lee Herald, reported him missing at the time, but a search failed to turn up a body. At press time, Potts, a resident of Bartow, Fla., had not been charged in Jines' death.

But authorities say Potts, a migrant handyman who is being held in Polk County, Fla., on an unrelated sexual battery charge involving an 11-year-old girl, is a suspect in at least 16 homicides from New York to Florida. Robert Norgard, a public defender representing Potts, this month tried unsuccessfully to obtain a gag order in the case, saying Potts would not be able to get a fair trial with officials of the Polk County Sheriff's Department having called him a "serial killer, pedophile and rattlesnake."

"It seems wherever Mr. Potts is, people disappear and die," said Maj. Marvin Pittman of the sheriff's department.

Potts was released in 1988 after serving six years of a 15-year sentence for assaulting a child under 12.

A voice from the grave

Pontiac, Ill. — The attorney for a death-row inmate who died of AIDS began meeting with law enforcement officials in Illinois and Indiana this month to disclose details of the 21 homicides her client confessed to in the three years before his death.

Kathleen Zellner said the beyond-the-grave confessions by Larry Eyler, 41, would allow authorities in the two states to close outstanding homicide cases in which Eyler was a suspect. Eyler, who was sentenced to death for the 1984 torture-murder of a 15-year-old Chicago boy, had written details of 21 murders as early as 1990 as part of a failed effort to have his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment. Eyler escaped the executioner when he died of AIDS on March 4.

Shortly before his death, Zellner said, Eyler granted permission for her to disclose his confessions and explore possible motives for the 21 murders of young men and boys in which he was a suspect. Zellner sent the invitations to police officials and prosecutors in a dozen counties in Illinois and Indiana on March 8, shortly after she held a news conference in which she named Eyler's victims. "I see no reason not to close the cases," Zellner said. "No one could make it up."

Zellner also said that Eyler had an accomplice in four of the slayings, but she didn't name the person.

"We're operating on the assumption that we will be given reliable information," said Lake County State's Attorney Michael Waller, who told The Chicago Tribune he expected to take up Zellner's offer. The bodies of four victims believed to have been killed by Eyler were found in Lake County in 1983 and 1984. "We believe we will be able to resolve these cases," he said.

Some investigators who suspected Eyler had had an accomplice in some of the killings said they hoped Zellner would provide information that would lead to the accomplice's arrest. And, while they point out that Eyler's confessions do not necessarily make a case stand up in court, "it's a beginning," said Sam McPherson, a retired Indianapolis police detective who headed a task force coordinating the investigation of Eyler's crimes in the two states.

Eyler's admission "is sort of like starting at ground zero and working backward," McPherson told The Tribune. "Old cases are hard to solve. Witnesses relocate, become lost or they die off. And investigators like myself retire."

Deadly Don Juan

Mineola, N.Y. — A Nassau County judge on March 18 declared mentally fit for trial an Argentine national suspected of romancing, then killing, four women since his arrival in the United States in 1970.

Judge John Dunne said that a court-ordered psychiatric

examination of Ricardo S. Caputo on March 14 found that the suspect was "fit to proceed to trial." The finding is based solely on Caputo's current mental state, and does not deal with his state of mind at the time of the murders, the first of which is believed to have occurred in 1971.

Caputo surrendered to Nassau County police on March 9, saying he could no longer endure the screams of his victims and the images of the murders embedded in his conscience. "I want to come in. I want to face the past," he told his lawyer before surrendering. "I would rather have my body locked up and my mind free, rather than my body free and my mind locked up."

Caputo, 44, escaped from a New York City mental institution in 1974. He had been placed there after he was deemed incompetent to stand trial for the 1971 murder of his 19-year-old girlfriend, Natalie Brown. After the escape, Caputo reportedly adopted at least 17 aliases, criss-crossed the United States and Latin America, and used his fluency in five languages to woo women. He married twice, fathered six children and held a variety of jobs, including waiter, restaurant manager, English teacher and karate instructor.

Authorities believe that during that period, Caputo also claimed at least three more victims. The first was Judith Becker, a psychologist who treated Caputo, whom he strangled in October 1974. He went to San Francisco, where he befriended Barbara Taylor, a 28-year-old publishing executive, and later moved in with her. Taylor's body was discovered shortly after she told her sister that she wanted to end her relationship with Caputo because she was tired of supporting him. In 1977, Caputo was caught in El Paso trying to flee into Mexico. He escaped from a detention facility during a revolt by detainees, ending up in Mexico City, where he met and began living with Laura Gomez, a 20-year-old college student, in Mexico City. In October of that year, she was found bludgeoned to death in her apartment.

Caputo's whereabouts over the next 17 years are sketchy, but he is believed to have returned to the United States in 1977. He settled in the Southwest, where he married and fathered two children. Seven years later, he left his family and returned to South America. New York authorities believe that during that time, Caputo returned to New York, where he killed Jacqueline Bernard, a 62-year-old writer, in her Manhattan apartment.

Caputo's lawyer, Michael Kennedy, said that for the past two years, Caputo has been tormented by "echoes of screams and violence, bits and pieces" of the murders, which became so unbearable he decided to turn himself in. Asked why he killed the women, Kennedy said, "There is no reason. He can think of no reason." Kennedy added that his client "feels great remorse, great sadness about what he has done."

Kennedy added that if the case goes to trial, Caputo would plead not guilty by reason of insanity. "I think the reality of these proceedings is that Mr. Caputo is not likely to ever be free, to see the light of day," Kennedy said.

Mother — rhymes with smother

Owego, N.Y. — The mother of five children whose deaths were initially blamed on sudden infant death syndrome, or crib death, was charged this month with strangling or smothering the babies, only one of whom lived past the age of three months.

Waneta E. Hoyt, 48, now recants the confession she signed on March 23, during an interrogation by State Police investigators Raymond J. Urbanski, the public defender representing Hoyt, and she "absolutely and categorically denies" the charges, adding that Hoyt offered the admissions of guilt to end the interrogation. "She signed an incriminating statement, but whether it's true is an entirely different matter," he said.

But authorities feel confident that Hoyt's children were murdered by their mother, who was linked to the deaths following overlapping investigations of similar cases in the Syracuse area that were pursued by retired Syracuse police officer Frank Budzick and Onondaga County District Attorney William J. Fitzpatrick, who reopened an investigation into the deaths of the Hoyt children in 1992.

A 1972 research paper about crib death that was prepared by Dr. Alfred Steinschneider, the president of the American Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Institute, set off suspicions about the deaths of Hoyt's children and those of others in the area. Investigations have so far led to convictions for manslaughter or murder in cases involving the deaths of 11 children in two other upstate New York families.

17 and counting

Mineola, N.Y. — The accused killer of at least 17 prostitutes in the New York City area may soon be charged with another killing — that of a young woman who severed head was discovered at a golf course in Hopewell, N.J., in 1989.

At press time, New Jersey authorities had not positively linked unemployed landscaper Joel Ruskin to the death of the

Continued on Page 10

Smith:

Community policing for investigators

By William J. Smith

(Second of two parts.)

Decentralization of the investigative function, as part of an overall shift toward community-oriented policing, has enabled the Philadelphia Police Department to streamline and enhance operations that, over time, had become needlessly complicated, cumbersome and counterproductive. At the same time, however, critics of the adoption of local community policing in the investigation of crime in Philadelphia cite several examples supporting their arguments against complete reorganization along these lines.

It has been pointed out that detectives and juvenile crime investigators alike historically operated autonomously within local divisions, even though the higher level command structure emanating from central headquarters was attached only to local stations by the umbilical cords of telephone lines and computer terminals. Investigative assignments traditionally originated at the local level, and headquarters was notified after victims, witnesses and suspects arrived at the divisional stationhouse and officially reported incidents to investigators. According to this view, then, all that decentralization accomplished was to rename the command structure and two of the seven divisional boundaries. Decentralization formally assigned juvenile investigators on a permanent basis to the detective divisions that they regularly worked when JAD was a special unit.

In light of this interpretation, has service really been changed and improved by decentralizing investigative functions in Philadelphia? Propponents say yes, and those opposed note that in order to really enhance and improve investigative service, it's more importantly a matter of balancing the personnel-vs.-workload equation that brings forth improved and enhanced service.

A 1991 study conducted by the department supports this argument. It found that out of nearly 600 PPD detectives, slightly more than one-half

were assigned to the seven divisions. These investigators were responsible for conducting more than 90,000 cases in that year alone—an average caseload of approximately 300 investigations. Considering absences for purposes of mandatory training, court appearances, vacation and sick days, these figures are quite revealing as to the demands placed on PPD divisional investigators. Furthermore, manpower was not increased as a result of the 1992 decentralization process—with the exception of the permanent additions of minimal numbers of juvenile investigators in detective divisions throughout the city.

Remaining detectives and investigators are assigned to centralized special units that are fre-

quently activated and deployed for localized and citywide functions with the expressed, task-oriented purpose of solving high-profile crimes that requires specific attention and expertise. [See Part I, LEN, March 15, 1994.]

It is vital, say the champions of the centralized mode, that some investigators remain anonymous so that covert surveillance, intelligence-gathering and undercover operations and personnel are protected. Here, the logic rests in the fact that if undercover investigators are required to work locally on a permanent basis without rotation, they would become familiar to neighborhood residents and criminals alike. The results of the scenario, of course, would be an adverse impact on the success of special investigations in areas such as organized crime, vice, narcotics, and gang activity.

Advocates of decentralization, for their part, propose that their philosophy, strategy and organization affords police officers and investigators additional opportunities to concentrate efforts locally in order to more easily track and stop criminal trends or patterns in immediate zones of assignment. But there are some doubts that decen-

tralized functions are not effective when confronted with crime patterns that transcend divisional bounds. In this realm, success greatly depends on communication and coordination.

The patrol officer in the field can just as readily contact the centralized Major Crimes Unit downtown, supplying investigators with valuable information on criminal patterns. Alerting Major Crimes would likely result in the saturation of a given location with unknown, undercover or high-profile personnel whose mission would be to resolve the specific problems as requested by the initial responder. Divisional detectives, on the other hand, are well known in the community and they are pulled "off the wheel"—unavailable for active

Rescheduling shifts and assignments may enhance the continuity of investigations and squad integrity, whereby the same investigators and supervisors work identical hours with the same days off. A recent study of the centralized Homicide Unit concluded that 40 percent of the homicide cases in Philadelphia are currently reported during the midnight-8 A.M. tour, with most of those occurring between midnight and 2 A.M. Only 15 percent occur between 2 A.M. and 6 A.M. A vast majority of these cases require follow-up services, with associated overtime costs incurred after the conclusion of the "last-out" shift which ends at 8 A.M.

Conversely, the midnight tour is usually not favorable for locating witnesses or completing other necessary elements of the investigative process. PPD administrators anticipate that by shifting caseloads and rescheduling personnel to hours of the day and night that are more suited for conducting investigative functions, more efficient and productive use of their resources will result in improvements and cost reductions.

Investigations of crimes of a specialized, complex and vital nature, such as sexual assaults and homicides, quickly become objects of intense police and community concern and heightened media scrutiny. These types of investigations are considered high-priority public safety matters that demand immediate, extensive and far-reaching police/citizen mobilization in order to identify, arrest, convict and incarcerate offenders. Particularly in decentralized organizations, receiving information and coordinating response in an accurate and orderly fashion involves cooperation, communication and teamwork between all partners and stakeholders in the process.

The PPD Sex Crimes Unit has been operating as a centralized investigative squad since 1980. The SCU was specifically designed to comprise exclusively plainclothes police officers specializing in sex crimes investigations and cases of suspected child abuse. In the true spirit of community policing, advocacy groups such as Women Organized Against Rape work closely with sex crimes investigators to provide support and ensure the proper handling of "intimate crimes."

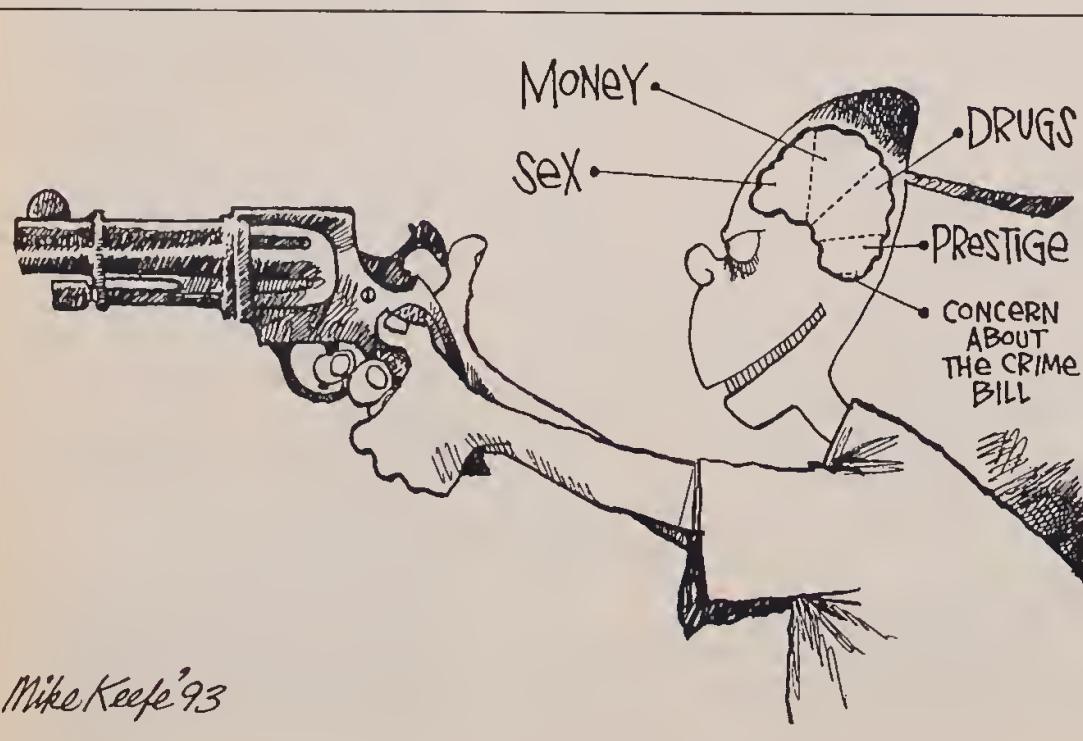
One of the primary reasons for the formation of SCU was to ensure sensitive treatment of such investigations. Sex crimes or child abuse incidents are capable of causing serious permanent psychological and physical damage to victims, in addition to possible socially stigmatizing effects on the individual and his or her family. Victims' rights groups insist that sex crimes should be kept isolated from general operations for purposes of protecting confidentiality during the investigation and prosecution stage. Advocates feel it is less stressful to the victim and/or witness when he or she is removed from areas of public access while the investigation is underway and court proceedings are progressing. In decentralized organizations this requirement may prove problematic. The tracking of serial crimes that extend beyond divisional boundaries may also become complicated in a non-centralized structure.

Significant consideration has been devoted to decentralizing certain functions of the PPD Homicide Unit. By decentralizing homicide, it is anticipated that divisional detectives could conceivably handle "known-offender cases," while a core of other investigators would remain in the Homicide Special Investigative Unit, available for protracted and more complex assignments.

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Note to Readers:

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Gonzalez adds local perspective to USMS

Perhaps because he has only recently left local law enforcement to move to the Federal level, U.S. Marshals Service Director Eduardo

BURDEN'S BEAT

By Ordway P. Burden

Gonzalez believes passionately that the Feds should be partners, not overlords, of state and local departments. Speaking before the National Law Enforcement Council in February, Gonzalez said, "I think the last thing state and local law enforcement officials want to hear is, 'Hi, I'm from the Federal Government and I'm here to help.'

"I believe we need to ask, not task; to sell, not tell," he told the NLEC, a coalition of 13 major law enforcement organizations which this writer chairs. "If we can forge partnerships between local law enforcement and the Federal Government, then we may be able to improve the quality of life for all our citizens."

Until last August, Eddie Gonzalez was Chief of the Tampa, Fla., Police Department. He was nominated to head the Marshals Service by President Clinton and confirmed in November. His 28-year career in law enforcement began in the Metro-Dade Police Department as a patrol officer in 1965 and took him to the position of deputy director there



Eduardo Gonzalez
Getting results

before he went to Tampa in 1992.

Gonzalez led a shift to community-oriented policing (COP) in Tampa, with gratifying results. As Chief, he made a commitment to forge a partnership between the Police Department and Tampa's various communities. "The partnership had only one purpose—to improve the quality of life for the 280,000 citizens who inhabit 125 square

miles," he said. "I sought to provide equal access and ensure equal treatment for all our citizens through the implementation of an organic brand of community-oriented policing.

"We imposed only two requirements on our officers—that they park their cars at least once a week and make a mutual contact with a resident or business owner in their patrol area, and that they treat every person they come in contact with as they would like their relatives to be treated if their relatives had a police contact," Gonzalez said. Except for those strictures, Tampa's officers were free to design and implement programs to enhance quality of life in their patrol areas. The community-oriented policing concept was fully explained to the officers, and they were then challenged to produce results.

"The results were amazing in two broad areas," Gonzales said. "The first was the interaction created between the community and the police." For one thing, citizens couldn't believe that "officers just popped in to see how things are going, and that they really cared."

In addition, Gonzalez said, "officers started to hear firsthand from all areas of the community how much their work was being appreciated." The Tampa police even carried the COP idea to the extent that a bank branch moved into a police station so that citi-

zens could have a full-service bank in their neighborhood. And, Gonzalez added, "the public housing residents in our community soon began to realize that they were as important to us as the Chamber of Commerce."

"Did it increase our workload?" Gonzalez asked rhetorically. "You bet it did. We were making appearances and selling the program anywhere we could get three people together. Sometimes the police at neighborhood meetings outnumbered the residents."

The COP program had a welcome impact on Tampa's crime rate, too. Gonzalez pointed out that preliminary statistics for 1993 showed that homicides in Tampa had dropped 32 percent in two years, and that other violent crimes were down by 9 percent. Except for auto theft, nonviolent crimes decreased by 8 percent. The auto-theft rate soared by 42 percent, one reason, Gonzalez said, may have been his policy forbidding police pursuits except for crimes against persons. He urged the NLEC members to put pressure on automobile manufacturers to produce the flat-proof cars.

What does Gonzalez's experience with community-oriented policing in Tampa have to do with his job as Director of the U.S. Marshals Service? "I would suggest that we could utilize the COP principles in dealing with the state and local folks," he said. "That is, we

could enter into consultation with them, see what they need, where we can help, and then let us get together and determine what adaptations we need to make to be the most helpful to them. And finally, let's mobilize ourselves so we can achieve the best results."

Gonzalez said that today's "non-traditional" leaders in law enforcement "have begun to realize that crime is not a police problem—that it's a community problem. He said these leaders have a "mindset that acknowledges the importance of a Head Start program to overall crime control and is even willing to give up financial resources in support of it. It is a recognition of the fact that one officer's teaching gang avoidance in class may be more successful at crime control than five officers on the street. And it is a willingness on the part of the law enforcement CEO to share power with the community, to acknowledge that maybe we don't have all the answers."

That's food for thought.

(*Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 24 Wyndham Court, Nanuet, NY 10544-3845. Seymour F. Malkin, the executive director of LEAF, assisted in the preparation of this article.*)

By their own hands

Departments seen turning a blind eye to growing problem of police suicides

A "silent epidemic" is eating away at America's police departments.

While no firm figures are available, experts believe the number of police officers who have committed suicide has increased sharply in recent years. The suicide rate, say police psychologists, is at least twice the generally accepted national average of 16 per 100,000 residents.

Despite the growing problem, however, some say it is often hushed up by image-conscious police departments reluctant to admit that the deaths may be job-related.

In light of that stark realization, police psychologists are stepping up their efforts to identify the factors that cause police officers to take their lives, so that successful intervention strategies can be developed. What some have learned is that both domestic and work-related issues are factors that lead police officers to kill themselves.

"Typically, the cop who commits suicide is a male, white, 35, working patrol, abusing alcohol, separated or seeking a divorce, experiencing a recent loss or disappointment. Typically, a domestic dispute is involved," said Harley Stock, a police psychologist who worked with about two dozen police agencies in Michigan and in Broward County, Fla., before starting Interphase 911, a treatment center for police officers in Boca Raton.

A feeling of loss of control over one's personal life is a frequently observed factor in police suicides. Stock said, "Cop are controlling individuals," he told The Associated Press. "When a cop loses control in his own home, he can't handle it. He barricades himself in his house and makes all kinds of threats."

Perhaps predictably, alcohol abuse is another leading factor in police suicides, said Stock. The rate of alcoholism among police officers is about 23 percent—more than double that of the general population, which is believed to be about 10 percent. And the suicide rate for alcoholics is about 270 per 100,000, he noted.

Stock estimates that about 90 percent of the officers who commit suicide were drinking heavily just before they killed themselves.

By extension, stress plays a major role in the high rate of alcoholism among police officers. After-work bouts of drinking among police officers are so common that they are known within the profession as "choir practice."

While the drinking may relieve stress at first, it is only a matter of time before alcohol and depression combine with potentially lethal results, as Stock pointed out.

"Alcohol at first releases tension, but if you drink enough it becomes a depressant," he observed. "So if you have an underlying depression, it makes it worse... What you have, then, is a psychologically panicking cop full of alcohol, depressed, with access to a weapon. Bad combination."

One recent study of 20 suicides in a large Midwest police department found that 13 of the victims were alcohol abusers.

Cindy Goss, a substance-abuse counselor who works for the employee assistance program of Erie County, N.Y., knows only too well the role alcohol plays in police suicides. Goss, who developed a program that is credited with helping agencies to greatly reduce the number of suicides, has persuaded five police officers within

hair-trigger of killing themselves not to carry out death wishes. Each was drinking heavily at the time of the near-suicide, she said.

Those who study police psychology have pinpointed some attitudes that play a role in the development of depression among police officers. Some officers exhibit the "John Wayne syndrome," a macho sense of control and authoritarianism that makes it difficult for them to admit to problems or to seek help.

Another is the "minority group syndrome" in which officers perceive themselves as members of an embattled minority that can't trust outsiders. Police officers often witness the worst that human behavior has to offer, and that feeds into an overriding cynicism that, for some, can be fatal.

Compounding matters are the om-

nipresent hazards of the job, which many observers believe have risen substantially in recent years, as criminals pack increasing firepower and decreasing respect for the value of human life.

"There used to be limits," said Stock. "Even the worst criminal, unless pushed to the wall, would not shoot a cop because he knew it would be all over for him. Now they ambush cops. The cop has to wonder whether a man-with-a-gun call is real or a setup... When a cop stops a car with an expired license, he has to wonder whether a guy with an Uzi is sitting behind the tinted glass."

"It is the anticipation of danger that causes the stress," said Lieut. Timothy Tate, a 15-year veteran of the East Aurora, N.Y., Police Department who supervises the Law Enforcement Peer Support Group in Erie County. "The

stress never ends and it is overwhelming."

Tate, who is completing a doctoral dissertation at Syracuse University on police stress, maintained that one of the most effective forms of therapy for troubled officers is peer counseling—getting them to open up to other officers who have successfully battled their own demons.

"As a supervisor, I also recognize a very practical reason apart from the obvious humane ones to keep a cop from falling by the wayside," said Tate. "It's cost-effective. It costs \$50,000 and up, and about five years' experience, to put a productive cop on the road. Full-blown treatment costs \$10,000 or less. Doesn't it make sense to save the trained cop rather than replace him with another \$50,000 rookie?"

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New wave of serial killers in public eye

Continued from Page 7

still-unidentified woman, whose torso has never been found. But they believe Rifkin is a prime suspect because he has admitted dismembering his victims and disposing of their bodies in New York and New Jersey.

Their hopes have been buoyed by the testimony of Dr Naftali Berrill, the director of the New York Forensic Health Group, who revealed details of Rifkin's first murder at a pretrial hearing last December. Berrill said that during a 10-hour interview, Rifkin, 34, said he had bludgeoned and strangled his first victim at his mother's home in East Meadow, Long Island, in 1989. He said he dismembered the body and disposed of the parts the following day in remote areas of New York and New Jersey. The head was discovered on March 5, 1989, when a golfer went into nearby woods to retrieve a ball.

"We have documentation that Mr. Rifkin had been in the Hopewell area dealing with his business, and that he made the trip down here sometime before the murder in March of 1989," said Det. Bruce Carnall of the Hopewell Township Police Department. "We're in the right ballpark, now we have to find the right seat."

New York state troopers arrested Rifkin last June after they discovered the body of 22-year-old Tiffany Bresciani in his truck. Rifkin confessed to murdering 17 women, most of them prostitutes he picked up while cruising the streets of New York City. His revelations set off a scramble among authorities in three jurisdictions where Rifkin committed his crimes. They met last fall and decided not to consolidate the cases into one, and agreed to allow Nassau County to try Rifkin first for the Bresciani murder.

New Jersey authorities say they are anxious to tie Rifkin to the Hopewell case because, unlike New York, New Jersey has a death penalty. If Rifkin is convicted in New York, he could be sentenced to a 25 years-to-life term that would be served before any sentence in New Jersey could be carried out.

In a related development, Nassau County Judge Ira Wexner ruled March 11 that Rifkin's confession and personal items he collected from his victims could be used against him in court. Wexner rejected a claim by Rifkin that police did not have probable cause to stop and arrest him and search his car and home. Rifkin also claimed that police did not properly inform him of his rights during questioning.

Dahmer is serving his sentences, itemize the money and letters in their files. Families of Dahmer's victims have obtained judgments against the 33-year-old killer that exceed \$80 million, but an attorney who represents them says they had yet to receive anything. The attorney, Thomas Jacobson, said the situation was "an absolute travesty," adding that those who send Dahmer money and other gifts are "a very sick group of people."

Warden Jeffrey P. Endicott told The Journal that no laws bar Dahmer from receiving the monies as long as he doesn't commit fraud to obtain the funds. But his access to the money has been restricted since November because nothing has been paid on the judgments against him.

This month, a proposed auction of furniture and household items owned by Dahmer was canceled after prosecutors told lawyers representing the families of his victims that the items might be needed as evidence in future litigation. Among the items that were to be sold on the auction block were the refrigerators where Dahmer kept some of his victims' skulls, a lava lamp and a sofa. Dahmer's father, Lionel, who recently wrote a book about his son, said he would donate some of the profits from the book to the families.

Pen pals in the pen

Milwaukee — Although he is serving multiple life terms for killing and dismembering 17 men and boys, Jeffrey Dahmer is reportedly raking in the cash through donations sent by pen pals from around the world.

The Milwaukee Journal reported this month that Dahmer had received more than \$12,000 from letter-writers from as far away as South Africa and Europe. Last year, a woman in London sent \$5,920 to Dahmer. Another woman said she wanted to teach Dahmer about Jesus, so she sent him \$350 along with some Biblical pamphlets. And a 74-year-old nun sent \$10 to reimburse him for postage on two books he mailed to her.

"He did awful things, but way deep down he isn't a mean kid," the nun said.

Officials at the Columbia Correctional Institution in Portage, where

'Ripper' executed

Rostov-on-Don, Russia — Russian authorities last month executed serial killer Andrei Chikatilo, the "Rostov Ripper" who raped and slaughtered 52 boys, girls and young women over a 12-year period.

Chikatilo, whose case spotlighted gaffes in the police system of the former Soviet Union that allowed him to continue his killing spree for years, was dispatched Feb. 14 with a single shot through the back of the head at a prison in the southern region of Rostov-on-Don. The execution was carried out shortly after Chikatilo, 56, lost an 11-hour bid for clemency.

Chikatilo was sentenced to death on Oct. 15, 1992, in a sensational courtroom scene during which the caged murderer screamed, cursed and

slammed his bench against the bars of his courtroom cell as trial spectators cheered. The sentencing brought to an end a grisly trial during which Chikatilo acknowledged all but three of the 36 murders for which he was initially charged, then confessed to 21 more, including nine that were previously unknown. In one case, a suspect mistakenly accused of a murder later attributed to Chikatilo was convicted and executed.

Among the 52 victims were 14 girls, 17 young women and 21 boys who Chikatilo accosted in railway stations, commuter trains and on isolated paths. Most were raped, stabbed, mutilated, and in some cases, eaten by Chikatilo, who killed his first victim in 1978 and who was arrested in November 1990.

The judge said the veil of secrecy that characterized Russian society before the fall of Communism and the breakup of the Soviet Union helped Chikatilo escape detection for years. "In our Soviet Union there was no banditry, no killing of children, nothing bad," said Leonid B. Akubzhanov. Had the crimes been publicized, Chikatilo may have been caught sooner, he added.

Akubzhanov also accused the police and prosecutors of "gross negligence" for allowing Chikatilo to roam free for 12 years. A former teacher, Chikatilo had a record for repeated sexual harassment of boys and girls. In 1984, he was arrested by a detective who was sure Chikatilo was the serial murder suspect, but he was released because of a botched blood-type test.

'House of horrors'

Gloucester, England — Authorities this month continued to dismantle the home of a builder who is believed to have killed at least nine people and entombed their remains in his row house.

At press time, nine corpses had been

recovered from the home of Frederick West, a 52-year-old builder who has been charged with three killings so far, including that of his 16-year-old daughter who vanished seven years ago. Police are also searching a vacant lot next door to the house for more bodies.

Police believe that West may have begun killing boarders at his converted rooming house in 1968. At least one of the victims identified so far is an 18-year-old pregnant woman who rented a room from West in the 1970's. At least five sets of remains were discovered in the cellar of the home. Digging for bodies so severely weakened the structure that concrete was ordered poured into the basement to ease the threat of collapse.

Investigators fear the final toll may surpass that of Britain's most prolific serial killers: Dennis Nilsen, who strangled 15 men in London from 1978 to 1983, and Peter Sutcliffe, the "Yorkshire Ripper" who killed 13 women between 1975 and 1980.

The case has also shed light on the fact that England has no bureau of missing persons, whose numbers are estimated at about 250,000 in that country. The Association of Chief Police Officers has supported the establishment of such a unit for six years, but only the Missing Persons Bureau, a London-based charitable organization made up of volunteers, tries to locate missing people and reunite them with families.

The Home Office announced March 9 that Scotland Yard would open a missing-persons bureau later in the month. Meanwhile, more than 80 missing people, many of them feared murdered, have turned up in the publicity surrounding the "House of Horrors" case. Earlier this month, police asked people who may have been reported missing to contact relatives, and at least 86 did so.

Forum:

Community policing for investigators

Continued from Page 8

Philadelphia provides a unique example of a large urban police department attempting to meet specific community policing goals. In the 1990's, it is vitally important that contemporary police departments actively search for areas of improvement so that their operations might include continued customer focus, clarity of roles, accountability, efficiency and productivity.

Like every individual, of course, every community and police department is different. What works for one may not be effective for another. But decentralization of larger, more bureaucratic police organizations is one key to establishing and maintaining the localized service that, in recent years, the public has come to expect. Like any other organizational component in a community policing model, decentralization is an evolutionary process that seems conducive to the constantly changing social fabric of American life. Community policing involves continual flexibility, modification, fine-tuning, monitoring and adjusting to the essential needs of the communities that police are sworn to serve.

When reduced to bare essentials, community policing is simply providing holistic service in an ever-changing democratic society. Community policing is an ideal model for a large urban metropolis comprising many diverse people of different religions, political beliefs, races, cultures and orientations. America has historically prospered as a result of such diversity, and police departments are now beginning to realize ways of coping efficiently with dynamic change, social diversity and growth through increased interaction with all peoples. In an atmosphere of mutual respect, and by becoming more sensitive, accessible, aware, understanding, competent and efficient, established goals in the police-community partnership can be met.

The ultimate challenge of this collective mission, of course, is to put an end to the myriad social maladies threatening domestic tranquility in the United States today. The answer to the question of whether or not we will succeed is a matter of speculation to some. For all of us, it should properly be considered a matter of life and death, with the future of our free society very well depending on our present performance.

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Upcoming Events

MAY

10-12. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. Springfield, Ill. \$495

10-12. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Milwaukee, Wis. \$495.

10-12. SWAT Commander. Presented by TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division. Bryan, Texas. \$150.

11-13. Chemical Weapons Specialist. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$265.

11-13. Special Response Team Management & Operations. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.

12-13. Advanced Criminal Patrol Techniques. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325.

13. State of the Art Workshop for the Modern Professional Investigator. Presented by the Society of Professional Investigators Inc. New York. \$65.

15-21. Providing Executive Protection. Presented by the Executive Protection Institute. Winchester, Va. \$2,900.

16-17. Risk Management: Deadly Force & Pursuit Driving Policy. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Dallas. \$195/\$145.

16-17. Drug & Narcotics Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Cherry Hill, N.J.

16-17. Officer Field Safety. Presented by the University of Delaware. Oakhurst, N.J.

16-17. Robbery Investigation. Presented by the University of Delaware. Peekskill, N.Y.

16-18. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Anchorage, Alaska. \$495.

16-18. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Norfolk, Va. \$495.

16-18. Firearm Alternative Survival Tactics. Presented by Modern Warrior Inc. Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$250

16-18. Civil Liability of Police

Administrators. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute Evanston, Ill. \$400.

16-18. Police Undercover & Covert Operations. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$250.

16-18. Fraud Training: Financial Investigation Methods to Prove Fraud & Crime. Presented by the Investigation Training Institute. Chicago. \$595.

16-20. Airborne Counterdrug Operations Training Program. Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Madison, Wis.

16-20. Advanced TEAM-UP Database Management. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$595.

16-20. Criminal Investigation Techniques. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

16-20. Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495.

16-20. Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

16-20. Practical Crime Scene Workshop. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$650.

17. Emergency Vehicle Operations. Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$75.

17-19. Street Survival '94. Presented by Calibre Press. Grand Forks, N.D. \$159/\$135/\$85.

18-19. Supervisory Principles in Communication Centers. Presented by the University of Delaware. Brentwood, N.H.

18-20. Advanced SWAT Team Techniques. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$265.

18-20. Internal Affairs. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$400.

19-20. Confrontational Handcuffing. Presented by Modern Warrior Inc. Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$250.

21-24. Annual Legislative Conference. Presented by the National Association of

Police Organizations. Washington, D.C. \$150

23-24. Crime Prevention. Presented by the University of Delaware. Wilmington, Del.

23-25. Understanding Body Language in Interviewing. Presented by the University of Delaware Owings Mills, Md.

23-25. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Tempe, Ariz. \$495

23-26. Managing Field Training Officer Programs. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute Evanston, Ill. \$400.

23-27. Vital Installation Physical Security. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.

23-27. Managing the Police Training Function. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

23-27. Undercover Drug Enforcement Techniques. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

23-27. Police Applicant Background Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

23-27. Basic Investigative Techniques: Missing/Abducted Children. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

23-27. Bloodstain Pattern Analysis with Computers. Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$200.

24-26. Street Survival '94. Presented by Calibre Press. Birmingham, Ala. \$159/\$135/\$85.

24-27. Advanced Sex Crime Investigative Techniques. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$285

25-26. Drug Interdiction. Presented by the University of Delaware. Cherry Hill, N.J.

26-27. Managing Your Detective Unit. Presented by the University of Delaware. Braintree, Mass.

31-June 24. School of Police Supervision. Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute Dallas. \$750/\$595

JUNE

1. Hate/Bias Crime Conference. Presented by the U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington Seattle.

1-3. Defense Without Damage: Reducing Civil Liability. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$275

1-3. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. New Orleans. \$495

1-3. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Lake Tahoe, Nev. \$495

2-3. Concealment Areas Within a Vehicle. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$325

6-8. Street Survival '94. Presented by Calibre Press. Huntington, W. Va. \$159/\$135/\$85.

6-8. Fraud Training. Presented by the Investigation Training Institute Philadelphia. \$595.

6-8. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Boise, Ida. \$495

6-10. Basic Composite Art Sketching. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$350.

6-10. Criminal Personality Profiling. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$550.

6-10. Driver Instructor Course. Presented by Barton County Community College. Great Bend, Kan. \$200

6-10. Basic Training for Child Abuse Prosecutors. Presented by the National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse. Scottsdale, Ariz. \$355/\$425.

6-10. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

6-10. Verbal Judo — Training the Trainer. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525.

6-10. Drug Unit Commander's Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450.

7-8. Executive/VIP Protection. Presented by the Executive Protection Institute Chicago. \$335

7-9. Tactical Groundfighting. Presented by Modern Warrior Inc. Lindenhurst, N.Y. \$250

8-10. Tactics for the Drug Unit Commander. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$275.

8-10. Managing Civil Disturbances & Violent Urban Disorders. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.

9. The Changing Nature of Terrorism. Presented by the American Society for Industrial Security. Washington, D.C. \$100

9-10. Confrontation: Violence in the Workplace. Presented by the Executive Protection Institute Chicago. \$335

12-24. Career Prosecutor Course. Presented by the National College of District Attorneys. Houston.

13-14. Corporate Aviation Security. Presented by the Executive Protection Institute Chicago. \$335

13-15. Street Survival '94. Presented by Calibre Press. Scottsdale, Ariz. \$159/\$135/\$85.

13-17. Practical Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$600

13-17. Airborne Counterdrug Operations Training Program. Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center Olympia, Wash.

13-17. Basic Police Juvenile Officer Training. Presented by the Institute of Criminal Justice Studies. Austin, Tex. \$150.

13-17. Practical Crime Scene Technician's Workshop. Presented by the Institute of

Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$525

13-17. Advanced Narcotic Investigation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450

13-17. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

13-17. Advanced Hostage Negotiations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Lexington, N.C. \$450

13-27. Advanced Composite Art Sketching. Presented by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Evanston, Ill. \$450

15-17. A Dilemma: The Marginal Police Employee. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$195.

15-17. Security & Surveillance Protection for Law Enforcement Facilities. Presented by Executec Internationale Corp. Dulles International Training Center, Va.

20-22. Law Enforcement Technology for the 21st Century: The Less-Than-Lethal Alternative. Presented by the National Institute of Justice, in conjunction with the American Defense Preparedness Association. Washington, D.C.

20-22. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Orlando, Fla. \$495

20-22. The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation. Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. Hartford, Conn. \$495

20-24. Interviews & Interrogations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450

20-24. Managing Criminal Investigators & Investigations. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$495

20-24. Managing the Patrol Function. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Jacksonville, Fla. \$450

22-24. Managing the Detective Unit. Presented by Rollins College. Orlando, Fla. \$350

22-24. Monadnock Defensive Tactics System Instructor Certification. Presented by Performance Dimensions Inc. West Palm Beach, Fla. \$295.

CALEA adds 17 more

Continued from Page 5
officers, is the smallest agency ever accredited by CALEA. The South Burlington, Vt., Police Department is the first agency in that state to become accredited, Levine said.

Also accredited were the police departments in Federal Heights, Colo.; Lakeland, Fla.; Beech Grove, Ind.; Hagerstown, Md.; Rockville City, Md.; Santa Fe, N.M., and Garner, N.C.; and sheriff's departments in Jefferson County, Colo.; Winnebago County, Ill.; and Licking County, Ohio. Other accredited agencies included the Georgetown University Department of Public Safety in Washington, D.C.; the Glencoe, Ill., Department of Public Safety; the University of Texas at Houston Police Department; and the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

The reaccredited agencies were the police departments in Tempe, Ariz.; Naples, Fla.; Palm Beach, Fla.; Macon, Ga.; Mt. Prospect, Ill.; Lincoln, Neb.; Burlington, N.C.; Victoria, Texas; and Falls Church, Va.

Currently, Florida has the most accredited agencies with 32, followed by Ohio, with 30; Illinois, 25; Virginia, 23; and Texas, with 15, Levine said.

For further information:

(Addresses & phone/fax numbers for organizations listed in calendar of events.)

American Defense Preparedness Association, 2101 Wilson Blvd., Suite 400, Arlington, VA 22210. Fax: (703) 522-1885.

American Society for Industrial Security, Washington, D.C., Chapter, Attn.: Mayer Nudell, 210 E. Fairfax St., #214, Falls Church, VA 22046-2906. (703) 237-2513. Fax: (703) 533-0358

Barton County Community College, Attn.: James J. Ness, Director, Administration of Justice Programs, R.R. 3, Box 136Z, Great Bend, KS 67530-9283. (316) 792-1243. Fax: (316) 792-8035.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727. (800) 323-0037.

Executec Internationale Corp., P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 20167. (703) 709-5805. Fax: (703) 709-5807.

Executive Protection Institute, Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, National Center for State & Local Law Enforcement Training, Building 67, Glynn, GA 31524. (800) 743-5382. Fax: (912) 267-2894.

Institute of Criminal Justice Studies, Southwest Texas State University, West Campus, Canyon Hall, San Marcos, TX 78666-4610. (512) 245-3030. Fax: (512) 245-2834.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722

Investigation Training Institute, P.O. Box 669, Shelburne, VT 05482. (802) 985-9123.

Law Enforcement Training Systems, P.O. Box 822, Granby, CT 06035. (203) 653-0788.

Modern Warrior Inc., 711 N. Wellwood Ave., Lindenhurst, NY 11757. (516) 226-8383.

National Association of Police Organizations, 750 First St., N.E., Suite 935, Washington, DC 20002-4241. (202) 842-4420.

National Center for Prosecution of Child Abuse, American Prosecutors Research Institute, 99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510, Alexandria, VA 22314. (703) 739-0321.

National College of District Attorneys, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, TX 77204-6380. (713) 743-NCDA. Fax: (713) 743-1850.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Bmgan Hall, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

Northwestern University Traffic Institute, 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204. (800) 323-4011

Performance Dimensions Inc., P.O. Box 502, Powers Lake, WI 53159-0502. (414) 279-3850. Fax: (414) 279-5758

John E. Reid & Associates Inc., 250 S. Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (800) 255-5747. Fax: (312) 876-1743.

Rollins College, Public Safety Institute, 1000 Holt Ave., #2728, Winter Park, FL 32789-4499. (407) 647-6080. Fax: (407) 647-3828.

Society of Professional Investigators Inc., c/o APB Investigations Inc., Attn: John Gaspar, 2047 Victory Blvd., Staten Island, NY 10314. (718) 983-1100

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 830707, Richardson, TX 75087-0707. (214) 690-2394. Fax: (214) 690-2458

TEEX — Law Enforcement & Security Training Division, Texas A&M University System, College Station, TX 77843-8000. (800) 423-8433 or (409) 845-6391. Fax: (409) 862-2788

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487.

U.S. Attorney's Office, Western District of Washington, Attn: Stephen A. Carlisle, Law Enforcement Coordination Manager, 800 Fifth Ave., Suite 3600, Seattle, WA 98104. (206) 533-5103. Fax: (206) 533-0882.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4487.

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They're back, they're bad, and (to some) they're inexplicably popular:

Serial killers are popping up all over, generating frightful body counts and, in some cases, an unlikely degree of public fascination. **Page 6.**

You're the detective:

Whether you're a seasoned professional or an armchair sleuth, a museum exhibit offers an engaging, hands-on look at homicide investigation and forensic science. **Page 5.**

Community policing for investigators:

How the Philadelphia PD did it. **Forum, Page 8.**

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